

pronotus Berry, except that they have a distinctly green base. Like *pronotis*, they are living under grass and weeds on the ocean bluff.

A set of nine shells was picked up while making a hurried trip from Bosley Butte to the Chetco River. This locality is about fifteen miles from the coast and a little more than that from the mouth of the Pistol River. These shells are the greenest we have ever seen. In some specimens the green of the base extends up over the periphery almost to the suture, making the usual dark peripheral band with light borders very inconspicuous.

In addition to these five strong colonies we have taken scattering shells belonging to this form in six other localities all in Curry Co., and the absence of any shells of the usual coloration points to this green form as a good geographic race.

The Stanford University collection contains two specimens collected by Harold Hannibal, labeled *E. fidelis* green var., Oregon and California, that certainly belong to this subspecies.

A NEW SPECIES OF CERION FROM LONG ISLAND, BAHAMAS, AND A NOTE ON CERION MILLERI (PFEIFFER)

BY W. J. CLENCH

CERION (STROPHIOPS) JOSEPHINAE, sp. nov. Plate 3, figures 1 and 4.

Description.—Shell cylindrical, solid, ribbed and perforate. Color a flat white, with the ribs a little shining. Interior of aperture a dark brown. Whorls $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{3}{4}$, first 6 whorls rounded conic, later whorls nearly parallel sided. Nuclear whorls nearly smooth, opaque and glass-like, remaining whorls porcelanous. Umbilical pit fairly deep, abruptly margined by a slight ridge. Parietal tooth well developed in the mid-area of the parietal wall. Axial lamella entirely absent or only faintly developed well within the aperture. This follows back when present along the base of the columella for about a full whorl. Aperture subquadrate. Lip entire, distinctly collared, the back-fold strongly developed and generally much thickened. Sculpture of strong axial ribs numbering about 32–35 on the body whorl.

The holotype measured, 34×14.8 , the aperture 9×7 mm. The average measurements of ten paratypes were 33.3×14.1 , the aperture 8.8×7.2 mm., the largest measured 36.5 mm. in length.

Holotype.—Mus. Comp. Zoöl. no. 76474, Tate's Bay, S. E. Long Island, Bahama Islands. Edith Johnson collector, Nov. 19, 1923 (C. J. Maynard collection). Paratypes from the above locality in the M. C. Z., U. S. N. M., A. N. S. P., and the Univ. of Mich.

Remarks.—A fairly large series of this species was contained in the Maynard collection. It is quite a distinctive form though closely related to *C. melanostomum* Clench (Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 40, p. 212, pl. 2, fig. A and C. 1934), from the same island. It differs from this later species by being larger, not being colored at all, having the axial lamella absent or nearly so and not having the umbilical ridge defined on its outer side by an incised line (see Plate 3, figure 2). In this new form, the umbilical ridge is not in evidence on the inner parietal wall as it is in *C. melanostomum*.

Very little is known about the molluscan fauna of Long Island. It is a fairly large island (about 65 miles in length) but so far has only had four species of *Cerion* recorded from it (*C. nudum*, *caerulescens*, *melanostomum* and *josephinae*). The first two from the vicinity of Clarendon, the last two from the southern end. Nothing is known at all from the northern half of the island.

Cerion milleri (Pfeiffer) was first described in the Malak. Blätt. 14, p. 129, 1867, and assigned to Duck Key, Exuma Group, Bahama Islands. A series of Pfeiffer cotypes are contained in the collection of the Mus. Comp. Zoöl., originally in the T. Bland collection with the above locality data. This species is exceedingly close to both *C. oweni* Dall and *C. bendalli* Pils. from Great Abaco. A study of modern maps and charts of the Bahama archipelago fails to bring to light any "Duck Key" in the Exuma Group. Such a key, of course, may exist in this group, but it is questioned. There is, however, a Duck Key in Cherokee Sound, Great Abaco. *C. bendalli* was described from the main island opposite this little key. Though *C. milleri* is exceedingly close to this form, specific differences do exist. It would appear from both the relationships and the name of the key that *C. milleri* is a member of the Abaco assemblage of *Cerion* and not those of Exuma Island.